

Figure 4.9: periodic FS discharge from single pit shared toilet (7HH) (R-9), Ranga mia goli

During pilot survey it is observed that, shared toilet with single pit user practices similar to the single pits of individual households but FS fill rate is high and their frequency (respondent-9) of blockage is more than single households. One single pit toilet was found (figure-4.9) which have been emptied in previous year of the study. The toilet is used by seven households. They did not get an improved toilet because they did not have land to provide it. To manage the overestimated frequency of emptying, some-times households empties their pit with their own to reduce the extra cost of emptying (respondent-9). They discharge sludge in settlement drain and pour buckets water into drain to rid-off from smell of the sludge and they also uses kerosin oil for that reason.

“for because the pit is not under the pan, we can empty it...emptiers picks dirt’s up with bucket...they cannot bring their van into this alley... they put their van in main road and carries sludge with bucket then drops it to the big drum...neighbors allow them only at night for work...” - a female respondent (9) from ranga mia goli

4.3.4 FSM practice of organizations using twin pit shared toilets

During the pilot survey very few twin pit shared toilets are found in the settlement but more important thing is these twin pits are located near khristan goli. Selected containment is located in khristan goli and used by khristan household cluster. This cluster occupying comparatively more space in premise in terms of household number than other organizations (figure-4.10). Their last access road is only 5’ wide but a regular size van can enter the premise. They received the toilet from CDC (respondent- 13). Twin pits are constructed with same manner as it was

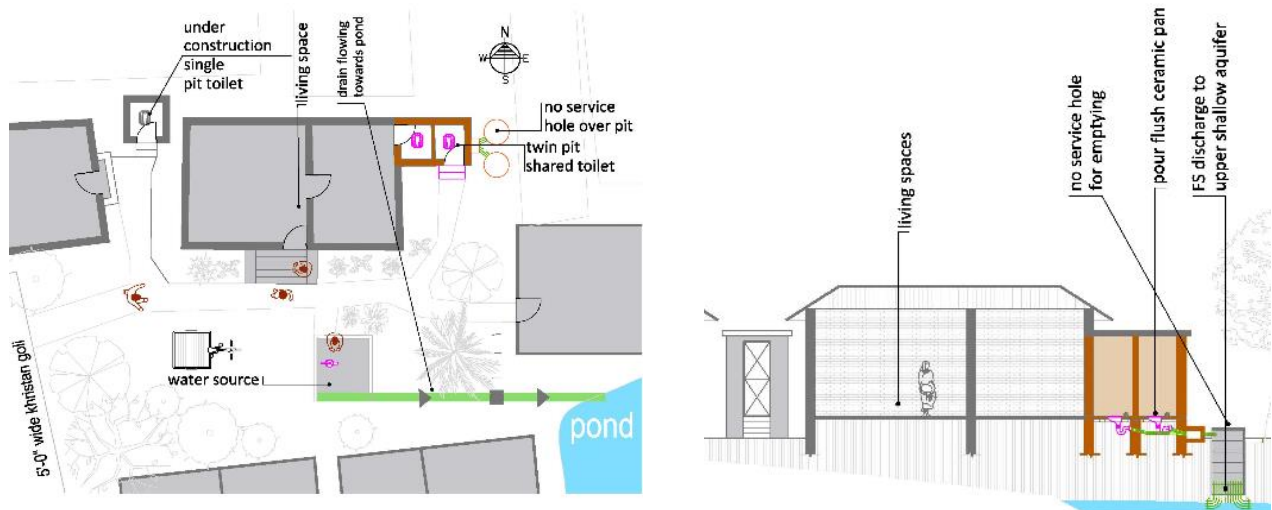


Figure 4.10: periodic FS discharge twin pit shared toilet(4HH) (R-13), khristan goli

briefed in previous samples of pit toilets. From this 4-household user, 3 household uses one single toilet but only one household uses one toilet which can be accessed only through their house only but both toilets are connected with Y junction with twin pits. Their two pits do not work now, one pit became non-functional very soon after the construction because the concrete ring has collapsed (respondent – 13). Despite having benefit to put service hole over the pit no service hole been observed. They have not connected pits with the drain or any water bodies but they have not emptied their pit since its construction, i.e. almost 13 year.

“If we need to call sweeper for emptying.... they don’t need to carry the sludge any other place... we can easily dump sludge into the pond at night.... there is no problem with that dumping” a female respondent (13) from khristan goli

4.3.5 FSM practice of organizations using shared toilets with septic tanks

Shared toilet with septic tank is provided from CDC or NGO in the settlement. Three types of shared toilet with septic tank been found during the survey i.e. toilet block used by single alley organization (figure-4.11, 4.12), toilet block used by double alley organization and have two separate containments (figure-4.14) and toilet block using double alley organization and single containment (figure-4.15). Septic tanks are usually properly lined and sealed as per information from NGO personnel (respondent-51). For that reason, from this type of containment sludge does not go to the aquifer.

“Availing this toilet from Nobolok we became survived ... what we had before the slab was broke down...and fall into the pit.” – a female respondent (14) from khan saheb goli

Certain age after construction, people connected the tank with drains to manage sludge accumulation (respondent -14,7,12) and three types of connection been found in the settlement. Tank connected with city drain, tank connected to settlement drain and tank connected with pond (respondent-41) and usual scenario is the tanks were never emptied after construction. That is causing almost no containment in the tank and FS is being periodically discharged directly to the environment and the sanitary function is not actually working.

“People of the settlement usually connects their tanks with nearest drains... but people of khristan goli living at west side of the pond connected their tank with pond... they actually don’t have drain with their road...” – a male emptier (respondent-41) lives in ashraf goli of the settlement



Figure 4.12: periodic FS discharge from shared toilet with septic tank (20 HH; 1 alley) (R-6), sat vai goli

Usually black water goes regularly to the drain and sludge goes periodically (respondent-14). Tanks connected with city drain they don't face the problem of bad smell. Because city drain has tidal effect (respondent- 3, 8) along with river and it cleans the drain every day. But in settlement drain which has shallow depth and outspreads bad smell to the premise (respondent-14) when FS emits from the containments.

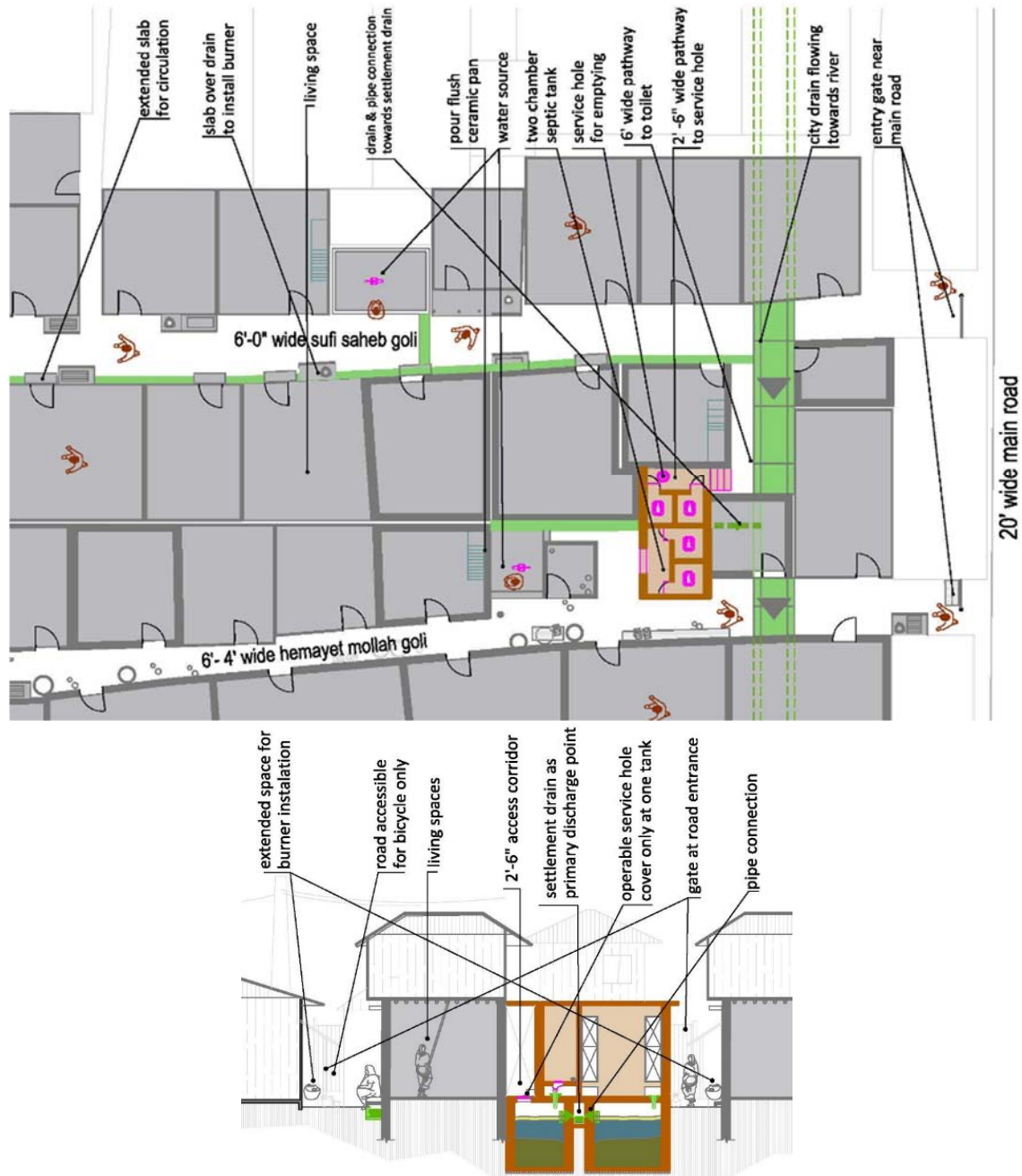


Figure 4.13: periodic FS discharge from shared toilet with septic tank (56 HH; 2 alleys; 2 tank) (R-7,8) sufi saheb & hemayet mollah goli

“People scolds us.... when excreta come out to the drain... the nearest drain is not deep enough... only one wrist span... if dirt comes out... we pour water promptly... sometime scatter kerosin oil to remove the bad smell...” – a female respondent (14) from khan saheb goli

Tanks become full with FS when some connecting pipe became blocked (respondent-14, 8, 6) with any hard sludge or cloth dropped into the pan accidentally (respondent-41). Initially people try to manage the situation self-handed using wooden or bamboo stick by pricking (respondent-14, 12) or pouring buckets of water. But worst situation happens when their own

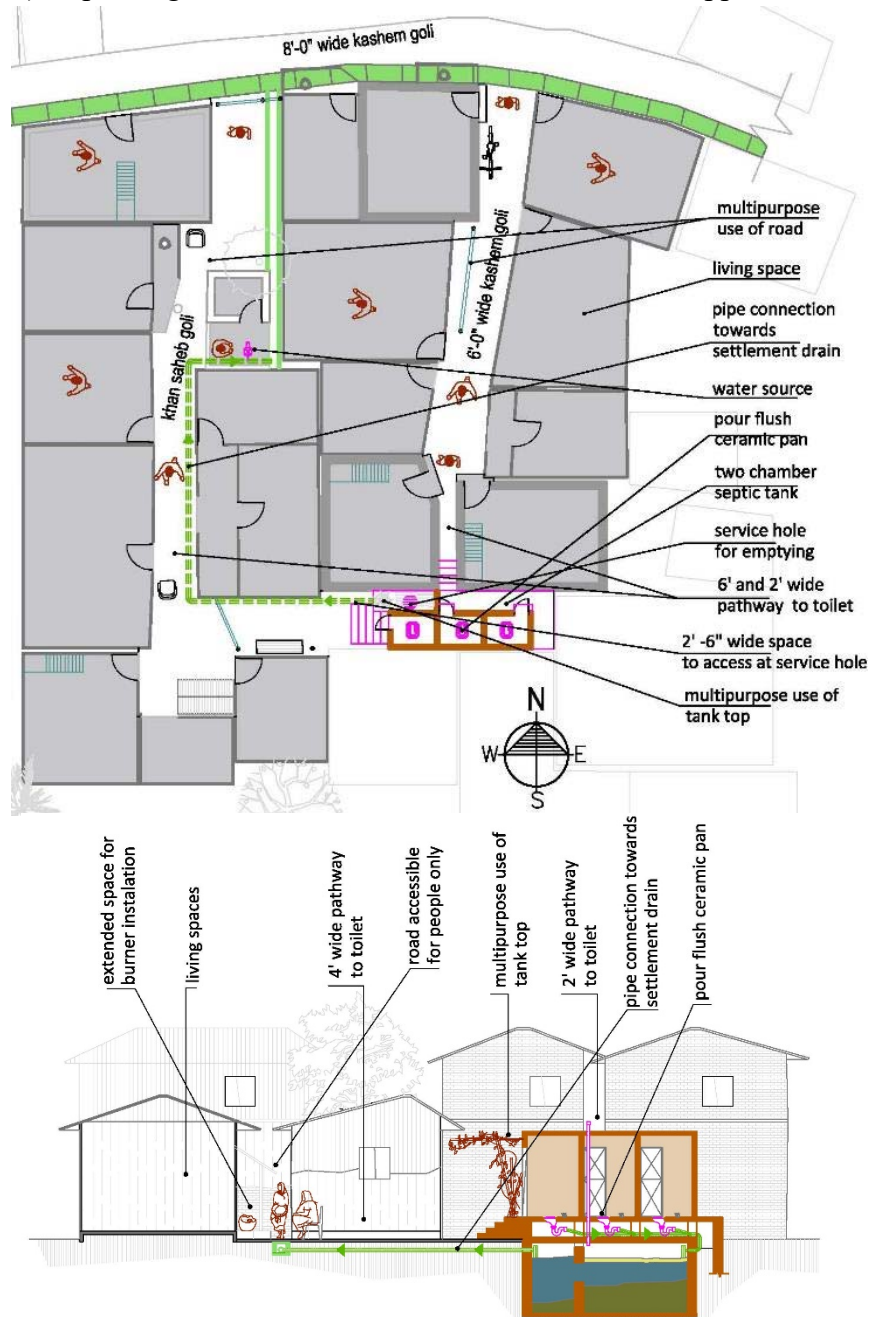


Figure 4.14: periodic FS discharge from shared toilet with septic tank (20 HH; 2alley; 1 tank) (R-14,15); khan saheb & Kashem goli

system does not work and only at that time they search for sweeper or local emptier (respondent-14). While peoples from organization calls emptier, they collect money from every household of their alley (respondent-8,6,14,15). That is the practice for payment among them. But in the case of single containments of two alley it sometimes gets influenced due social relations among them (respondent-14).

“Suppose one piece of cloth been poured with water into the pan... after washing cloth they forgot to pick it from bucket... it went through the pipe and clogged it.... Sometime chamber become jammed ... then we need to uncover the service hole and clear the jam” – a male emptier (respondent-41) lives in ashraf goli of the settlement

Sweeper who empties sludge in this settlement they sometimes discharge sludge to the nearest settlement drains, sometimes they discharge to the city drains and sometimes to the river or sluice gate where multiple city level drains are linked near river (respondent-40). But all sludges go to the river.

4.3.6 Overall findings of FSM practices from settlement

Out of 17 toilet samples this study found only six containment which has been emptied at emergency situation but not in less than three years. Pits are constructed using concrete rings normally made of 12” high, 2” thick and 3’-2” diameter which are locally available. CDC provides shared toilets with pits and shared toilet with septic tanks are provided by NGO or city corporation. Studied pits are lined but bottom of the pit is not lined with brick sole or

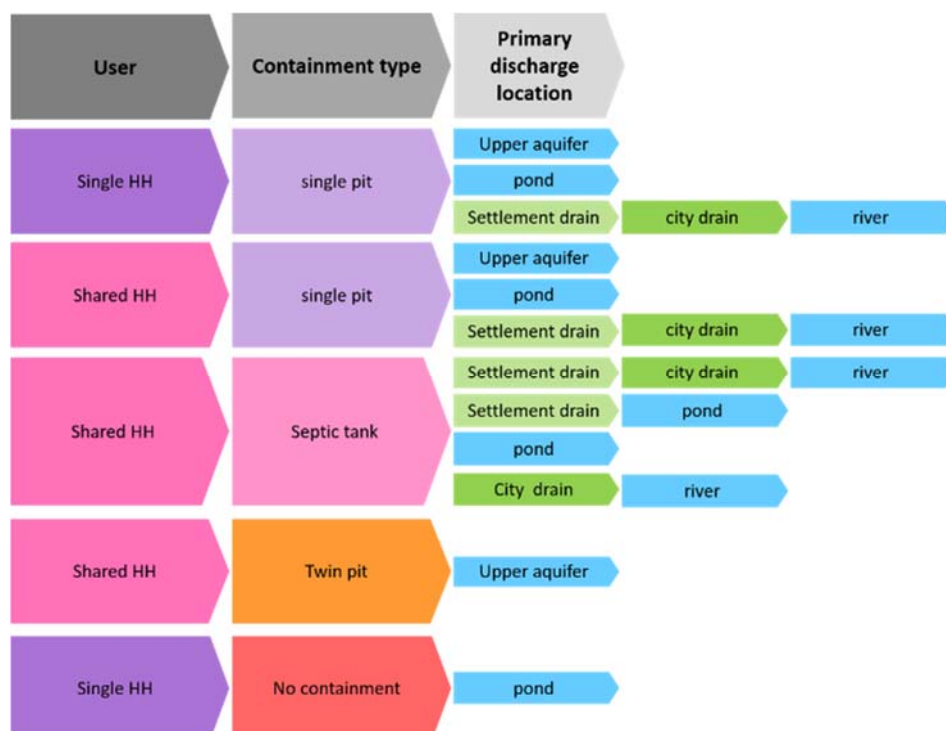


Figure 4.15: findings of periodic FS discharge through pipe from sample containments, Source: author